

THE ALBA SYNCHROTRON LIGHT SOURCE

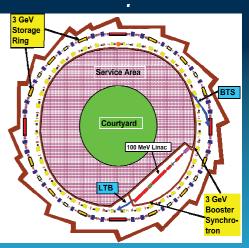
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Introduction

ALBA is a 3rd generation Synchrotron Light Source that is located in Cerdanyola, near Barcelona, Spain. To produce the synchrotron light, three accelerators are needed: a LINAC, to extract the electrons from a cathode and accelerate then to en energy of 100 MeV. At this energy, the electrons are injected into a Booster, which increase the energy of the electrons up to 3 GeV, at this energy the electrons are transferred to the Storage Ring, where the Synchrotron Light is produced. The Storage Ring has been designed for a maximum current of 400 mA. Since May 2012 ALBA is open to users. At this moment the seven beamlines of phase I are working 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Beam current has been continously increased and we reached 200 mA in multi-bunch filling pattern.

	Linac	Booster	Storage ring
Energy [GeV]	0.1	0.1-3	3
Circunference (m)		249	268
Bunch spacing (ns)	2-218	2	2
Rms bunch length (ps)	200	60	15
Hor. Emittance (nm.rad)	150	9	4.3
Horizontal tune Qx	150	9	4.3
Vertical tune Qy		11.42	18.18
Dipole field (T.m)		7.38	8.37



Linac



Electrons are extracted from a cathode.



They are accelerated from 0.1MeV to 100 MeV.

0.1-3 GeV Booster



The Booster increases the energy of the electrons from 100 MeV to 3 GeV. The RF cavity (Petra) gives the energy to the electrons.



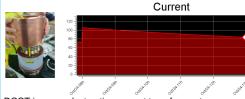


Magnets are used to maintain the electrons in the orbit.

3 GeV Storage ring



The RF cavity (Dampy) is used to maintain the energy.



DCCT is a non-destructive current transformer to measure the electron beam intensity.

